

## St Jacobs Oil

### VETERAN'S FRIEND.

**Cures Wounds, Bruises, Strains, Aches and Pains Rheumatic, Neuralgic & Sciatic, PROMPTLY And PERMANENTLY.**

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

## THE NORTHWEST

David Harpster, Columbus Delano, etc., commonly called the National Wool Growers' Association, met in Columbus and consumed most of its time in instructing Secretary Windom what to do and how to do it, telling Congress what they want in the way of taxes levied on the people, for the special benefit of said association, viz: Harpster and Delano, and finally including by informing President Harrison that they want him to call an extra session of Congress, p. d. q., to legislate in their special interest. David and his partner are not modest, whatever else they may be. They want the people taxed for their benefit, and as they are poor millionaires they are fit objects of charity. But wouldn't it be better if these paupers and beggars of public charity be made to work for their living. Why should the laboring people be taxed to enrich these already wealthy men?—*Tiffin Adv.*

As instances of the value of the experiment station work, *Farmers' Bulletin No. 1*, issued recently from the office of Experiment Stations of the Department of Agriculture call attention to the fact that in Connecticut analyses made by the State station have so reduced the price of the commercial fertilizers that the saving to farmers in the cost of a single ingredient of these fertilizers has been greater than the entire cost of maintaining the station. Prof. Atwater Director of the office quotes one New Jersey farmer as cheerfully admitting that the information obtained by him from the experiments made at his State station had been worth more than \$2000 to him in a single year. In North Carolina among the valuable results coming directly or indirectly from this work are an increase of 14 per cent. in the quality of the commercial fertilizers sold in the State and decrease in the acreage devoted to cotton due to the substitution of more profitable crops. Similar valuable results are to be found at almost all the stations established long enough to have achieved results.

### LITERARY NOTICES.

Wide Wakes for August is an open air number: full of things to be done out-of-doors; geologizing (by Prof. Frederick Starr), boating (by Miss Guiney) and the making of wild-flower books (by Miss Harriet)—it is a pity that the broad-making, which Mrs. White describes as the Boston Public Schoolgirls do it, could not be carried on out-of-doors. The number is largely written by travelers and sight-seers. Mrs. General Fremont describes her "Camping near the Giant Trees" in the early California days. Miss Blesley Seward, "In the Meadows at Trion," writes of a somewhat peculiar visit she made to the famous playground of Marie Antoinette and her Court, with a glimpse of those great Frenchmen, Thiers and Laboulaye. Mrs. Humphrey in "Queen Mary's Child Garden" gives an account of a day she spent last year on the islet of Inchmahome where Mary Queen of Scots abode for a time when she was a little girl. "Fishing in Tweed and Yarrow," with its beautiful engravings of the historic river scenery, is a most readable fishing paper by Andrew Lang and will set all anglers wild, young or old. Then there is a touching melodious ballad by Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford of that saddest journeyer, John Howard Payne, the author of "Home Sweet Home."

\$2.40 a year. D. Lothrop Company, Publishers, Boston.

"A Yachting Party," a beautifully executed water-color, is the fitting frontispiece for *Demorest's Monthly Magazine for September*. This is followed by a handsomely illustrated article on Car Harbor, which almost makes us feel the cool breezes of that delightful summer resort. From the extreme East we are carried to the extreme West, and are treated to a very amusing account (to which the unique illustrations greatly add) of how two women took up a quarter-section of land in Dakota, and successfully cultivated it. We then go on "A Voyage through Space" to the sun, and in an extremely interesting way, that even a child can understand, are told all about the spots that appear on the face of the "god of day." Jennie June tells us, in the department for "Our Girls," when girls should marry; and the boys are not forgotten, for there is given for them a sensible article (profusely illustrated) on "Swimming and Diving." "School Outfits," "The Chemistry of Bread-Making," and "The Complexion: How to Preserve It," are some of the other interesting articles; and, to top off with, is fine selection of very interesting stories, all suitable to the times and for the season. This comprehensive Magazine is published by W. Jennings Demorest, 11 East 14th Street, New York.

The Midsummer number of *The Art Amateur* is before us, as bright and attractive as ever. Two excellent colored plates are given away with this number. "Narrations" by Dagon, and "Illuminated Initials," from French manuscripts of the XIII century. The frontispiece, a very masterly decorative design, after Boucher, representing "Earth," is the first of a series of four which will be published consecutively. Among the large number of full sized working designs given with this number, are designs for Embroidery, Brass Hammering and Spinal Towels, while Egyptian Lotus, Wild Iris and Orchids are arranged for China painting. In the Atelier, the articles on "Pen-drawing for Photo-Engraving" and "Painting Wild Flowers" are continued, together with several other articles of interest to the art student. To those interested in china painting, we would recommend a perusal of "Letters to a Young Lady," while Amateur Photographers can gain information from *Barbark's Talks*. A special feature of this August number is a full and comprehensive tabular report of the Secretariat Sale in Paris, Montezuma in "My Note Book," and Theodore Child, in the "Paris Exposition," very fully and conclusively describe the pictures at the Paris Centennial Exposition.

Montague Works, Publisher, 23 Union Square, New York.

### A LESSON IN ARITHMETIC.

An Interesting Study for Workmen—Where the Trusts May Lead.

[From the Boston Globe.]

Many Globe readers have probably never seen the illustrated story of the rich but miserly country gentleman who was constantly annoying his hard-working blacksmith about his high charges for shoeing his horse. One day the pestered farrier, as he was about setting a shoe, looked up and said: "Well, squire, if you will pay me 1 cent for the first nail and double the amount for each succeeding nail I will be satisfied." "Go ahead!" said the squire and the following is the result:

No. of nails.	No. of nails.	Total.
1.....	1.....	1.....
2.....	2.....	4.....
3.....	3.....	9.....
4.....	4.....	16.....
5.....	5.....	25.....
6.....	6.....	36.....
7.....	7.....	49.....
8.....	8.....	64.....
9.....	9.....	81.....
10.....	10.....	100.....
11.....	11.....	121.....
12.....	12.....	144.....
13.....	13.....	169.....
14.....	14.....	196.....
15.....	15.....	225.....
16.....	16.....	256.....
17.....	17.....	289.....
18.....	18.....	324.....
19.....	19.....	361.....
20.....	20.....	400.....
21.....	21.....	441.....
22.....	22.....	484.....
23.....	23.....	529.....
24.....	24.....	576.....
25.....	25.....	625.....
26.....	26.....	676.....
27.....	27.....	729.....
28.....	28.....	784.....
29.....	29.....	841.....
30.....	30.....	900.....
31.....	31.....	961.....
32.....	32.....	1024.....
33.....	33.....	1089.....
34.....	34.....	1156.....
35.....	35.....	1225.....
36.....	36.....	1296.....
37.....	37.....	1369.....
38.....	38.....	1444.....
39.....	39.....	1521.....
40.....	40.....	1600.....
41.....	41.....	1681.....
42.....	42.....	1764.....
43.....	43.....	1849.....
44.....	44.....	1936.....
45.....	45.....	2025.....
46.....	46.....	2116.....
47.....	47.....	2209.....
48.....	48.....	2304.....
49.....	49.....	2401.....
50.....	50.....	2500.....
51.....	51.....	2601.....
52.....	52.....	2704.....
53.....	53.....	2809.....
54.....	54.....	2916.....
55.....	55.....	3025.....
56.....	56.....	3136.....
57.....	57.....	3249.....
58.....	58.....	3364.....
59.....	59.....	3481.....
60.....	60.....	3600.....
61.....	61.....	3721.....
62.....	62.....	3844.....
63.....	63.....	3969.....
64.....	64.....	4096.....
65.....	65.....	4225.....
66.....	66.....	4356.....
67.....	67.....	4489.....
68.....	68.....	4624.....
69.....	69.....	4761.....
70.....	70.....	4900.....
71.....	71.....	5041.....
72.....	72.....	5184.....
73.....	73.....	5329.....
74.....	74.....	5476.....
75.....	75.....	5625.....
76.....	76.....	5776.....
77.....	77.....	5929.....
78.....	78.....	6084.....
79.....	79.....	6241.....
80.....	80.....	6400.....
81.....	81.....	6561.....
82.....	82.....	6724.....
83.....	83.....	6889.....
84.....	84.....	7056.....
85.....	85.....	7225.....
86.....	86.....	7396.....
87.....	87.....	7569.....
88.....	88.....	7744.....
89.....	89.....	7921.....
90.....	90.....	8100.....
91.....	91.....	8281.....
92.....	92.....	8464.....
93.....	93.....	8649.....
94.....	94.....	8836.....
95.....	95.....	9025.....
96.....	96.....	9216.....
97.....	97.....	9409.....
98.....	98.....	9604.....
99.....	99.....	9801.....
100.....	100.....	10000.....

The application of this little arithmetic lesson to the marvelous increase of private fortunes in this country is very suggestive when we remember that on the basis of legal rates of interest fortunes "double up" once in eight years, and in the case of the great Crozes, who are bolstered up by franchises, monopolies, trusts, stock-waterings, etc., they double up much oftener.

Take for instance, the city of Cleveland, Ohio, which now contains about 200,000 people. There are men in that city who can remember the time when not a single resident was worth over \$10,000. Now it has sixty-three men worth over \$1,000,000 each, and there are quite a number of men whose fortunes range from \$50,000 down. A person having no more than an insignificant half million does not figure much in that town.

The richest Clevelander is John D. Rockefeller, of Standard Oil fame who is reported worth \$150,000,000, and has a yearly income of \$9,000,000. This fortune has doubled more than once a year since his oily career began, but allowing that he started with \$1,000 eighteen years ago, and that his prosperity will be as great as formerly in the coming years, we have only to apply the above table to figure out some very astonishing results.

Of course property is destructible, and subject to every manner of expense, deterioration and loss. Otherwise compound interest and geometrical ratios would long ago have exhausted the ability of the entire world to keep more than one single family or individual on the road. But none the less are such figures a very interesting study for workmen and others who see individual fortunes like that of the great Standard Oil monarch double up like magic.

And the lesson for the general public is that legitimate business, unaided by corrupt franchises, monopolies and trusts, will pile up individual fortunes as fast as is wholesome for a government of people. None too timely and earnest is the tide that has set in against trusts and other combinations which permit private fortunes to double up at a rate which simple arithmetic shows would, if continued, finally exhaust the entire wealth of a nation.

### Sense of Smell in the Horse.

The horse will leave a muddy hay untouched in his bin, no matter how hungry. He will not drink of water objectionable to his questioning sniffs. He makes offensive, however thirsty. His intelligent nostril will widen, quiver and query over the faintest bit offered by the fairest of hands. A mare is never satisfied by either sight or whinny that her colt is really her own until she has certified the fact by means of her nose. Blind horses, as a rule, will gallop wildly about a pasture without striking the surrounding fence. The sense of smell informs them of its proximity.

Others will, when loosened from the stable, go directly to the gate or bars opening to their accustomed feeding grounds; and when desiring to return, after hours of careless wandering, will distinguish the one outlet and patiently await its opening. The odor of that peculiar part of the fence is their guide to it. The horse in browsing, or while gathering herbage with his lip, is guided in his choice of proper food entirely by its nostrils. Blind horses do not make mistakes in their diet. In the temple of Olympus a bronze horse was exhibited, at the sight of which six real horses experienced the most violent emotions. Aelian judiciously observes that the most perfect art could not imitate nature sufficiently well to produce so perfect an illusion. Like Piny and Pausanias, he consequently affirms that "in casting the statue a magician had thrown hippomanes upon it," which, by the odor of the plant, deceived the horses, and therein we have the secret of the miracle. The scene alone of a buffalo robe will cause many horses to evince lively terror, and the floating scent of a railroad train will frighten some long after the locomotive is out of sight and hearing.—*Horse and Stable.*

### NOBLE CHOSEN

To Fill the Vacancy on the Supreme Bench—Clarkson To Be Secretary of the Interior.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—A Washington special to the *World* says: The question of filling the vacancy in the Supreme court, created by the death of the late Justice Matthews, has been settled. Secretary Noble is the successful man.

President Harrison wanted to nominate his old law partner, Attorney General Miller, but he has learned that that nomination would result as did the nomination of Murat Halstead to be minister to Germany. As soon as congress meets, Mr. Noble, secretary of the interior, will be nominated as associate justice of the supreme court, and the President is pretty well assured that the Senate will confirm his nomination. Noble as secretary of the interior will be succeeded by Gen. Clarkson, the present first assistant postmaster general.

### Interested People.

Advertising a patent medicine in the peculiar way in which the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam, for coughs and colds, does it is indeed wonderful. He authorizes all druggists to give those who call for it a sample bottle free, that they may try it before purchasing. The large bottles are 50¢ and \$1. We certainly would advise a trial. It may save you from consumption.

### The Wool and Woolen War.

The fight in the protectionist camp between the manufacturing protectionist who want free raw materials and the raw material protectionist who want prohibitory duties levied is daily growing hotter. Now that the late allies against tariff reduction have fallen out and are talking plainly to each other the tariff reformer is saved a good deal of trouble in proving his case. The facts and arguments he needs are furnished ready to hand by those who last year were opposing him and vigorously denying both his premises and conclusions.

The wool growers and the woolen manufacturers were in combination before Harrison's election; now they are in opposition. Most of the wool growers are dissatisfied with their present situation and demand higher duties on raw wools. Most of the woolen manufacturers are still more dissatisfied with their own situation and want lower duties or no duties on raw wools. The wool growers make no pretense of caring for the interests of the manufacturers; what they want is more money for themselves and if the manufacturers cannot afford to pay more for wool at the present prices of goods they can charge higher and make the public pay. Like Gen. Harrison they have "no sympathy with the cry for a cheap wool." The wool manufacturers put the matter in a different light. They say free raw materials would enable them to enlarge their market in selling as well as buying, increase their sales and thus enlarge their purchases, bringing up the world's price of raw wool and thus benefiting the American wool growers instead of injuring them. The situation as viewed from the manufacturers' point of view is thus stated by that staunch protective organ of the woolen manufacturing interest, *Wade's Fibre and Fabric*:

1. There is not one-half the quantity of wool grown in this country that would be required for making, from pure, new staple, the fabrics our people demand and consumed.

2. There is no surplus production or accumulation of wool in the world, notwithstanding the enormous and almost constant increase in the quantity during the past thirty years, of fine wools especially.

3. There is no danger of any surplus for years to come under any possible increase, because wool is the best staple the world has yet produced for the service of mankind and even in our own country there has not been half enough used for the bare comfort of our people.

4. The variety in the qualities of wools is almost infinite. Not only is quality affected by the breed of sheep but by care, feed, location, soil and climate, a change in either of these conditions will usually make a marked change in the character of the staple. To a considerable extent the quality is subject to the control of the sheep breeder but in some respects it is beyond his power to produce certain qualities without an entire change of locality and conditions which he cannot command.

5. Every kind of wool has a useful purpose, and, as a rule, one to which it is better adapted than any other. It is a bad or partial waste of material to attempt its use for the purpose where it will not produce its best effects.

6. Every kind of woolen fabric requires certain qualities in the staple to produce certain desired effects. They cannot be well produced by a staple lacking these qualities. The required effect cannot at all times be found in any one quality and the manufacturer is obliged to resort to mixtures in order to get the right combination of quality and to enable him to produce his goods at a price that consumers will pay.

7. It is idle to talk of any one section or country producing profitably all qualities of wool in quantity to fill the requirements of this country. Those speakers and writers who for political effect, or who by their faith or pride in "the boundless resources of the country," are led to claim that we can grow all the wool we want, don't you know what they are talking about. They have evidently had very little experience in manufacturing the various fabrics that our people insist upon having. We might as well claim that Massachusetts can grow all the food and timber its people require. The only way to accomplish such a result in either case would be to bring the wants of the people down to the supply, in entire opposition to the spirit of the age.

8. The history of the past fifty years proves that prices for our home grown clip have never been improved by increased duties upon the imported raw material; that the effect has rather been to curtail the demand from our own mills, the only customers they can possibly have under the adjustment of duties now in force.

9. The present tariff is not only most unjust in its distinctions and restrictions but practically it is prohibitory on a large portion of the most desirable wools which are available to our foreign competitors free from tax. It is protective to the European manufacturer and only in name to the home wool growers.

10. These prohibited wools after being manufactured abroad are exported to this country, paying a comparatively low rate of duty, decreasing in proportion to the labor expended upon them. This is a discouragement to the improvement of American fabrics and to the finer grades gives the foreign mills a monopoly in our markets.

These are not "free trade fallacies" but the statements of a journal which proclaims itself unswervingly protectionist and which certainly has a right to claim acquaintance with the effect of wool duties and on woolen trade. It says these are "facts, no one of which can be ignored if we could have settlement of the question in the interest of wool growers and consumers, which includes, or should include, every man, woman and child in this country." It asks, "Can we expect legislation equal to the occasion?" Well, no, hardly; at least not from the fifty-first congress.

### Electric Bitters.

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Dr. HUMPHREY'S SPECIFICS are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions used for many years in private practice with success and for over thirty years used by the people. Every single Specific has a special cure for the disease named. These Specifics cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and test the sovereign remedies of the World.

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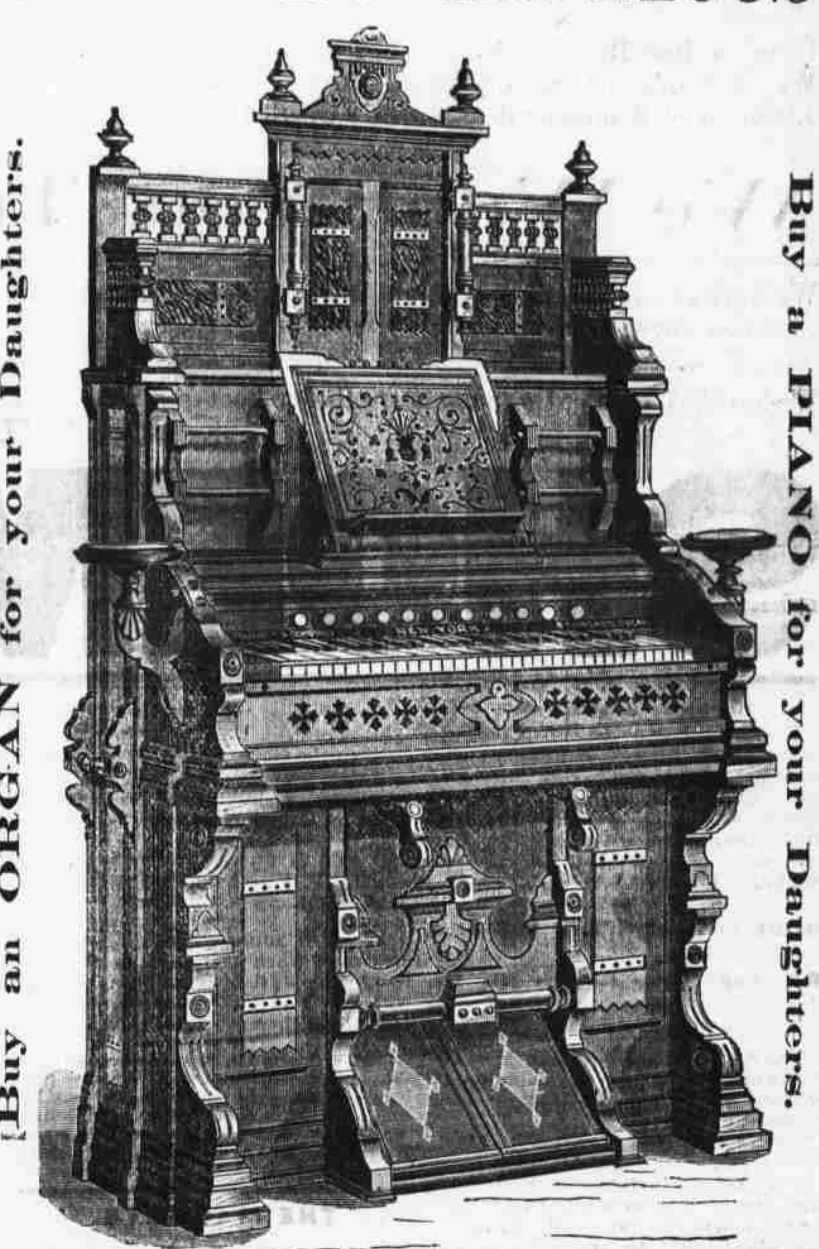
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